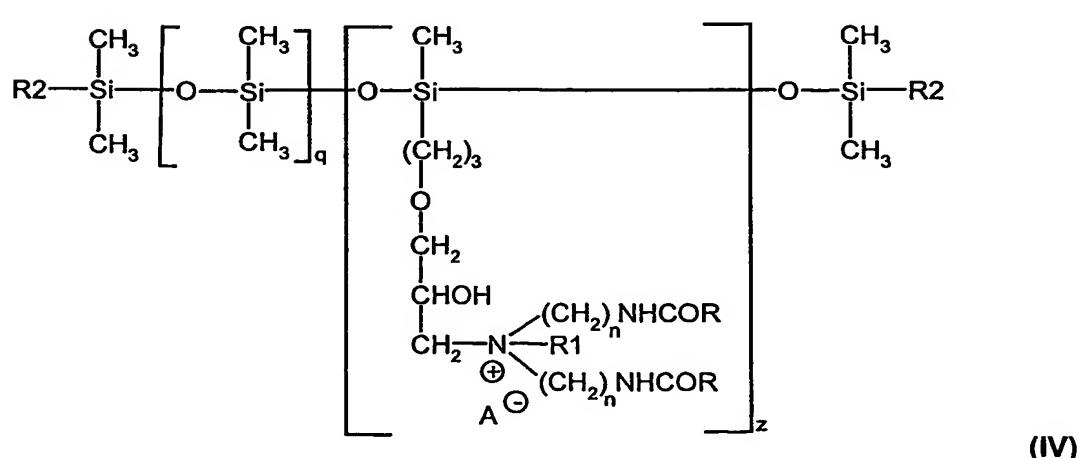
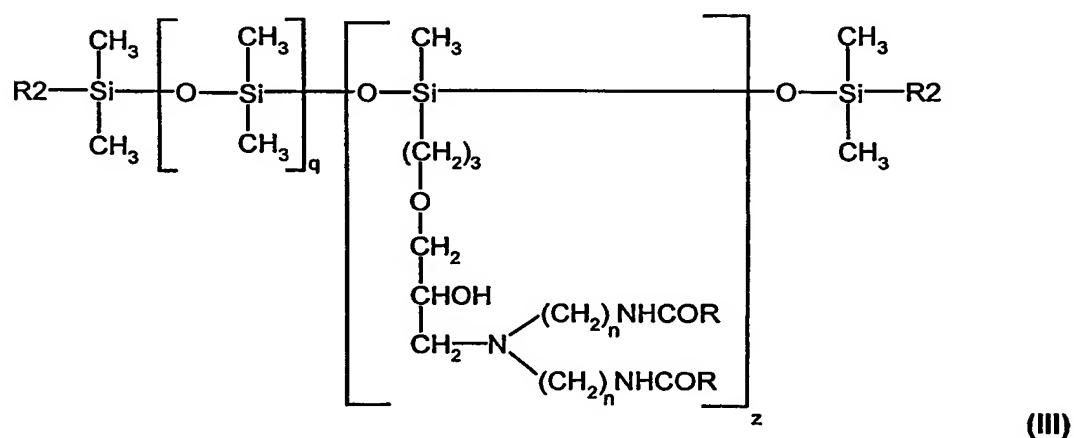
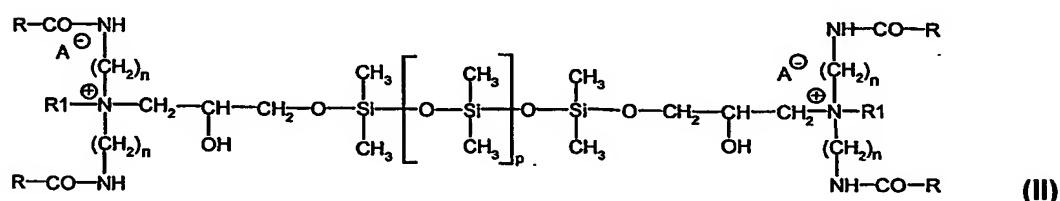
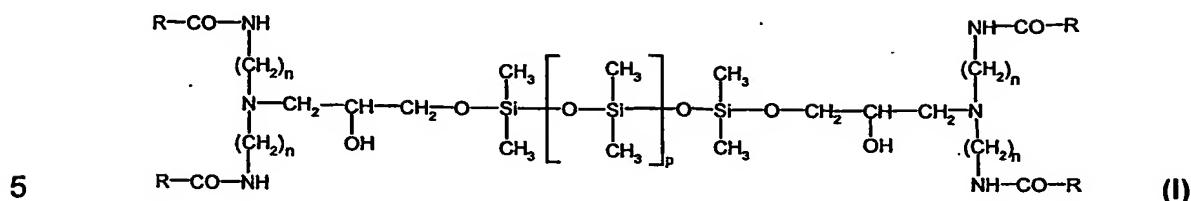


## **CLAIMS**

#### 1. Amino-functional silicone waxes of the formulae (I) to (IV)



where

R is C<sub>11</sub>-C<sub>22</sub>-alkyl, linear or branched.

R1 is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>-alkyl or benzyl.

R<sub>2</sub> is -OH, -CH<sub>3</sub>, -OCH<sub>3</sub>, -OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>.

5 A<sup>-</sup> is CH<sub>3</sub>OSO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, chloride, bromide, iodide or tosylsulfate

$n$  is 2 or 3.

p is 10-200

$g+z$  is 10-400, and

q/z is 5-50.

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## 2. Amino-functional silicone waxes according to Claim 1 wherein

R, R<sub>2</sub> and n are each as defined above.

R1 is methyl or benzyl.

15 A<sup>-</sup> is CH<sub>3</sub>OSO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> or chloride

p is 20-50.

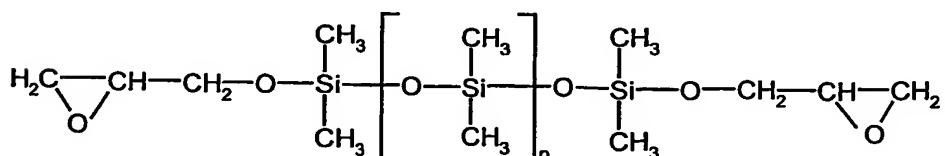
$q+z$  is 15-200, and

q/z is 10-30.

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3. Process for preparing amino-functional silicone waxes of the formulae (I) or (III) according to Claim 1, characterized in that fatty acid diamides are prepared by condensation of fatty acids with diethylenetriamine or dipropylenediamine and then reacted with silicone oils of the general formula (V)

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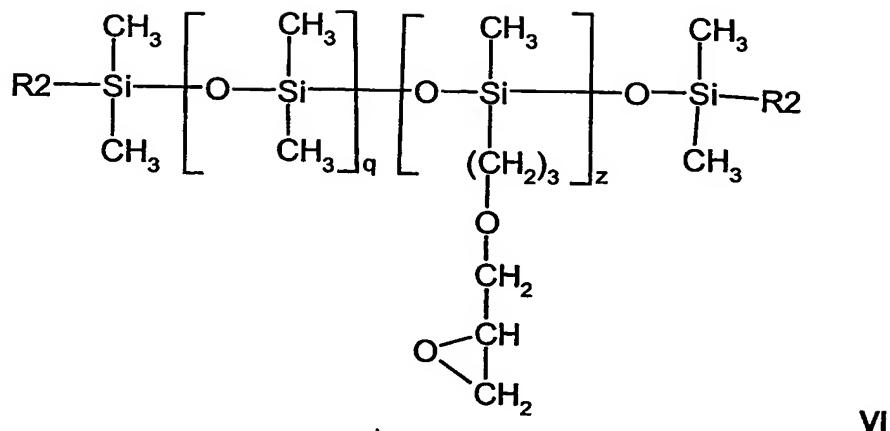
v

where p has the same meaning as in formula (I) or (II), to prepare the waxes of the formula (I)

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or with silicone oils of the formula (VI)

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where R2, (q+z) and q/z have the same meaning as in formula (III) or (IV), to prepare the waxes of the formula (III).

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4. Process according to Claim 3, characterized in that the resultant silicone waxes of the formula (I) or (III) are quaternized to the compounds of the formulae (II) or (IV).
5. Process according to Claim 3 or 4, characterized in that the fatty acids are stearic acid, behenic acid or lauric acid.
6. Use of the silicone waxes according to Claims 1 or 2 as softeners in the textile industry.
7. Use according to Claim 7, characterized in that the silicone waxes are used in the form of aqueous dispersions.

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